

## ROBERTS' FATE

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 9, via San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Robert W. Wilcox, the independent candidate, has been elected Hawaiian delegate to congress by a small plurality over Samuel Parker, the Republican candidate, and a large plurality over Prince David Kawananakoa, the Democratic candidate. His strong vote among the natives in the outside districts carried the day against the whites and the intelligent native voters of the city.

There is already talk of raising the same issue against him that was raised against Brigham H. Roberts of Utah. He is claimed to have two wives, one in Italy and the other the one with whom he is living.

Wilcox was married in Italy to the Princess Victoria Colonna Di Stigliani, daughter of Baron Stigliani. In the spring of 1889 he returned to Honolulu, his wife going back to Italy.

His second marriage was contracted soon after the last revolution. A decree of divorce had been applied for in Italy and it is claimed by Wilcox that he was notified by the Italian consul here that the decree was in effect.

The second marriage took place. On the other hand, it has been claimed by his enemies that he was guilty of bigamy in contracting the second marriage.

The present Mrs. Wilcox was Theresa Owana, Kaohelaian, descended from Koaia, the brother of King Kamehameha the Great.

**Ran on Anti-White Ticket.**

News of the result of the election, which was brought to Honolulu this morning by steamers carrying returns from the other islands, produced much depression among all whites. Wilcox was strongly opposed by Republicans and Democrats alike. His campaign was an anti-white canvass, with promises on the part of representatives of the party to support him if he were elected. Queen Liliuokalani would be replaced on the throne. The result of the vote shows the bitterness over annexation to be still alive.

The Republicans carried Honolulu and the island of Oahu for Samuel Parker by 219 votes. The Democratic candidate, Prince David Kawananakoa, receiving only about one-third as many votes as Parker. Today it is reported that he was a very close thing.

Liliuokalani, who is said to have secretly thrown her interest to Wilcox. There is much bitterness here among the Democrats who hoped that, even if they did not elect their man, they would at least so divide the native vote that Wilcox would be behind Parker.

**Natives Control House.**

The independent native party has carried the house of representatives by a large majority. They will have fourteen of their men in the house, with nine Republicans and six men who are independent and Democratic. In the senate there are seven Democrats, eight independents and one Democrat. With the independents in control, a lively session is expected, as they are against the executive part of the government, and will give Governor Dole plenty of opportunity for vetoes.

It is likely, as a result of the election, that congress will be asked to establish some limitations on the voting franchise. The natives have won upon a race division, and now many of the whites want a property qualification for voters. It is thought that the natives will simply come out and vote.

The returns, which are not quite complete, show Wilcox six votes ahead. The precincts to be heard from are expected to increase this plurality slightly. Wilcox carried every island but Oahu, where Honolulu is, with its large white population and with a majority of the more educated natives. The island of Kauai gave more votes to Wilcox than to Parker and David combined.

The most encouraging feature to the whites of both parties is in the fact that the Wilcox plurality is so small, which shows that many of the natives were divided upon other than race lines. Probably a third of the native population is aligned with the American parties, and it is thought that the future will rapidly increase the proportion.

The present prospect is that the congressmen-elect will be utterly ignored by the committee on the Hawaiian islands. It is said that Parker will go to Washington in any event, and that though he will have no official title, he will look after Hawaiian interests there.

All the newspapers here deeply deplore the election of Wilcox.

**Wilcox Is a Half-Breed.**

Robert W. Wilcox, the man who has been elected to represent Hawaii at the national capital, is a half-breed, according to all people who are familiar with Hawaiian history. He was a conspicuous character in several revolutions, and has been a political worker since he was first sent to the legislature in 1880.

Wilcox was born in 1855 at Honolulu. His father was William S. Wilcox, a sea captain and a native Hawaiian, and his mother a native woman, Robert Wilcox, when 25 years old, was elected to the legislature from Waialua district.

The congressman-elect was one of a party sent to study in Italy, where he went to Turin, Italy, where he entered a military school. He remained there till 1887.

In the revolution of July, 1893, when the new constitution under Kalakaua was promulgated, Wilcox took a leading part, and he was elected a leader in the abortive revolution which was for the purpose of placing Liliuokalani on the throne before the death of Kalakaua. A native jury acquitted him after the failure of this plot.

The National Reform party sent Wilcox to the legislature in 1890 from Palama, and he was elected again in 1892 from Koolaula. The revolution of 1893 found him acting with the royalist element. After the overthrow of the queen he was in command of the natives that for a time seemed likely to give battle to the revolutionists.

In the revolution of 1895, when an attempt was made to restore Queen Liliuokalani, he was arrested and imprisoned for about a year, after which he was pardoned by President, now Governor Dole.

**Silk and Dress Goods Sale.**

Today is last day for the fine \$3.50 Black Mattelasses at \$1.70, and 90c Black Taffeta Silks at 50c. WALKER'S STORE.

**Plague at Cape Colony.**

Washington Nov. 16.—United States Vice Consul General Knight, at Cape town, has informed the state department that plague is declared officially to exist in the interior of Cape Colony. The information was communicated at once to the marine hospital service.

**Wool Merchant Assigns.**

Boston, Nov. 16.—Fred Hartley, wool merchant, has assigned to Horatio C. Curtis, president of the old Boston National bank. Mr. Curtis said today that he could not make any statement regarding the assignment.

**Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.**

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

## No Further Information Concerning the Whereabouts of Hermans

No word was received from Omaha yesterday relative to the supposed apprehension of that city of Rev. Francis Hermans, the murderer of two young Scandinavian women in the basement of his church in this city in May, 1896, nor was it expected that any information would come of his capture or otherwise after fleeing from Chicago, as noted in yesterday's Herald dispatch, until after Sheriff Howells reaches Omaha this morning.

It was admitted at the sheriff's office yesterday that Sheriff Howells had gone to Omaha, but Chief Deputy Constable insisted that his principal had merely gone on a little recreation trip to the Nebraska metropolis at his own expense, in company with Sheriff McDaniels of Pawnee, Wyo. No further information would be released from the sheriff's office on the subject of Hermans' presumed presence in Omaha and the object of the sheriff's trip there. The police department has been notified of the plan to apprehend the fugitive murderer.

To ex-Deputy Sheriff Dowse, doubt belongs the credit of locating Hermans in one of the Illinois towns a couple of months ago, and having him taken to Chicago, where his cousin Detective then in the Tuxford took up the chase and located the parson in the room of an itinerant piano tuner. Identification was made by means of photographs and other descriptions.

As stated in yesterday's special dispatch, Hermans skipped to Omaha a few days ago on seeing an item in a Chicago Scandinavian paper referring to him and his connection with the double murder and his known presence in the big city by the lakes. Dowse says he received a letter from Hermans a few days ago from his cousin, stating that he probably would telegraph here of Hermans' arrest a couple of days later, but that he has not received any word and naturally he is somewhat mystified at the failure of the dispatch to reach him, if one was sent. Detective Tuxford had assistance in his search for Hermans, and the object was the securing of the reward of \$500 offered for the former clergyman's capture.

## RECAL THAT LIEUT. SIMS OR AMBASSADOR PORTER BOUGHT FRENCH SECRETS

Washington, Nov. 16.—It is said at the navy department that the effort made in some of the French newspapers to connect Lieutenant Sims, late naval attaché at Paris, with the disclosures relative to the French gun are based upon misapprehension of the facts. Lieutenant Sims was ordered to sea duty many months ago, and in fact, the department named and sent over a successor to him in the capacity of naval attaché to the United States embassy in the person of Commander Giles B. Barber. Lieutenant Sims was detained in Paris for some months by the department at the request of the French government, having been charged with the distribution of the munificent prizes bestowed by them upon the inventors of devices for saving life at sea. However, this work was wound up some time ago, and Lieutenant Sims was ordered from Paris to Gibraltar solely for the purpose of joining there the battleship Kentucky, which is making her way to Manila via Suez.

He boarded the Kentucky and began his work long before the first publication relative to the disclosure of the secret French gun.

The officials here ridicule the story that General Horace Porter, ambassador to Paris, is in any way involved in this scandal. In fact, they contend not only connected with the disclosure, but been smirched, and assert that the French government has not made even the smallest inquiry which would indicate a lack of confidence.

New York, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The following statement is given prominence in La Presse:

"A personage who claims to be thoroughly acquainted with what is going on behind the scenes on the matter of the divulgence of the secrets of the latest French field gun to the United States, makes the following statement:

"The affair is connected with the sudden departure for Gibraltar of an officer of the United States navy, who was employed in the foreign section of the expedition after having fulfilled his functions as the naval attaché at the embassy. The field gun incident was also the cause of the sudden handing over of the affairs of the embassy to the first secretary by General Horace Porter and his deputy for Spain.

"The former naval attaché in question, who was born of British parents and devoted above all to the embassy in the Faubourg Saint Honoré, acted almost openly as spy for several years."

The departure of General Horace Porter, which is given out as temporary, is really final and he will be replaced in Paris by John Leshman, United States minister to Bern, a diplomatist of the highest character, whose independence vis-a-vis the English embassy can be counted upon for maintenance of the relations between the French republic and the United States."

The officials here ridicule the story that General Horace Porter, ambassador to Paris, is in any way involved in this scandal. In fact, they contend not only connected with the disclosure, but been smirched, and assert that the French government has not made even the smallest inquiry which would indicate a lack of confidence.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL CRIGGS ANNOUNCES THAT HE WILL QUIT THE CABINET

Washington, Nov. 16.—At the cabinet meeting today Attorney General Criggs informed the president and his colleagues that after mature deliberation he had concluded that it would be impossible for him to remain a member of the cabinet during the next four years.

This was the first definite response from any member to the president's wishes expressed yesterday at the cabinet meeting, that all of the portfolios should remain in the same hands during the coming administration. The resignation of the attorney general will not take effect until March 4 next. It is thought at present that all the other members, with the possible exception of the secretary of war, will retain their present positions.

Getting outside the enclosure Guard Hewitt was overpowered, his Winchester and ammunition taken from him. After passing another post, occupied by Guard Murray, the convicts broke through the fence, and began firing. Murray's gun and began firing, the firing returned with such effect that Swartz was severely wounded.

Deputy Warden Thompson was attracted by the shooting and drew his revolver, fired, shooting Smith in the head, his wound being mortal.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine. The guard was suddenly when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who intrenched in a ravine.

## RECAL THAT LIEUT. SIMS OR AMBASSADOR PORTER BOUGHT FRENCH SECRETS

Washington, Nov. 16.—It is said at the navy department that the effort made in some of the French newspapers to connect Lieutenant Sims, late naval attaché at Paris, with the disclosures relative to the French gun are based upon misapprehension of the facts. Lieutenant Sims was ordered to sea duty many months ago, and in fact, the department named and sent over a successor to him in the capacity of naval attaché to the United States embassy in the person of Commander Giles B. Barber. Lieutenant Sims was detained in Paris for some months by the department at the request of the French government, having been charged with the distribution of the munificent prizes bestowed by them upon the inventors of devices for saving life at sea. However, this work was wound up some time ago, and Lieutenant Sims was ordered from Paris to Gibraltar solely for the purpose of joining there the battleship Kentucky, which is making her way to Manila via Suez.

He boarded the Kentucky and began his work long before the first publication relative to the disclosure of the secret French gun.

The officials here ridicule the story that General Horace Porter, ambassador to Paris, is in any way involved in this scandal. In fact, they contend not only connected with the disclosure, but been smirched, and assert that the French government has not made even the smallest inquiry which would indicate a lack of confidence.

New York, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The following statement is given prominence in La Presse:

"A personage who claims to be thoroughly acquainted with what is going on behind the scenes on the matter of the divulgence of the secrets of the latest French field gun to the United States, makes the following statement:

"The affair is connected with the sudden departure for Gibraltar of an officer of the United States navy, who was employed in the foreign section of the expedition after having fulfilled his functions as the naval attaché at the embassy. The field gun incident was also the cause of the sudden handing over of the affairs of the embassy to the first secretary by General Horace Porter and his deputy for Spain.

"The former naval attaché in question, who was born of British parents and devoted above all to the embassy in the Faubourg Saint Honoré, acted almost openly as spy for several years."

The departure of General Horace Porter, which is given out as temporary, is really final and he will be replaced in Paris by John Leshman, United States minister to Bern, a diplomatist of the highest character, whose independence vis-a-vis the English embassy can be counted upon for maintenance of the relations between the French republic and the United States."

The officials here ridicule the story that General Horace Porter, ambassador to Paris, is in any way involved in this scandal. In fact, they contend not only connected with the disclosure, but been smirched, and assert that the French government has not made even the smallest inquiry which would indicate a lack of confidence.

New York, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The following statement is given prominence in La Presse:

"A personage who claims to be thoroughly acquainted with what is going on behind the scenes on the matter of the divulgence of the secrets of the latest French field gun to the United States, makes the following statement:

"The affair is connected with the sudden departure for Gibraltar of an officer of the United States navy, who was employed in the foreign section of the expedition after having fulfilled his functions as the naval attaché at the embassy. The field gun incident was also the cause of the sudden handing over of the affairs of the embassy to the first secretary by General Horace Porter and his deputy for Spain.

"The former naval attaché in question, who was born of British parents and devoted above all to the embassy in the Faubourg Saint Honoré, acted almost openly as spy for several years."

The departure of General Horace Porter, which is given out as temporary, is really final and he will be replaced in Paris by John Leshman, United States minister to Bern, a diplomatist of the highest character, whose independence vis-a-vis the English embassy can be counted upon for maintenance of the relations between the French republic and the United States."

The officials here ridicule the story that General Horace Porter, ambassador to Paris, is in any way involved in this scandal. In fact, they contend not only connected with the disclosure, but been smirched, and assert that the French government has not made even the smallest inquiry which would indicate a lack of confidence.

New York, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The following statement is given prominence in La Presse:

"A personage who claims to be thoroughly acquainted with what is going on behind the scenes on the matter of the divulgence of the secrets of the latest French field gun to the United States, makes the following statement:

"The affair is connected with the sudden departure for Gibraltar of an officer of the United States navy, who was employed in the foreign section of the expedition after having fulfilled his functions as the naval attaché at the embassy. The field gun incident was also the cause of the sudden handing over of the affairs of the embassy to the first secretary by General Horace Porter and his deputy for Spain.

"The former naval attaché in question, who was born of British parents and devoted above all to the embassy in the Faubourg Saint Honoré, acted almost openly as spy for several years."

The departure of General Horace Porter, which is given out as temporary, is really final and he will be replaced in Paris by John Leshman, United States minister to Bern, a diplomatist of the highest character, whose independence vis-a-vis the English embassy can be counted upon for maintenance of the relations between the French republic and the United States."

The officials here ridicule the story that General Horace Porter, ambassador to Paris, is in any way involved in this scandal. In fact, they contend not only connected with the disclosure, but been smirched, and assert that the French government has not made even the smallest inquiry which would indicate a lack of confidence.

New York, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The following statement is given prominence in La Presse:

"A personage who claims to be thoroughly acquainted with what is going on behind the scenes on the matter of the divulgence of the secrets of the latest French field gun to the United States, makes the following statement:

"The affair is connected with the sudden departure for Gibraltar of an officer of the United States navy, who was employed in the foreign section of the expedition after having fulfilled his functions as the naval attaché at the embassy. The field gun incident was also the cause of the sudden handing over of the affairs of the embassy to the first secretary by General Horace Porter and his deputy for Spain.

"The former naval attaché in question, who was born of British parents and devoted above all to the embassy in the Faubourg Saint Honoré, acted almost openly as spy for several years."

The departure of General Horace Porter, which is given out as temporary, is really final and he will be replaced in Paris by John Leshman, United States minister to Bern, a diplomatist of the highest character, whose independence vis-a-vis the English embassy can be counted upon for maintenance of the relations between the French republic and the United States."

The officials here ridicule the story that General Horace Porter, ambassador to Paris, is in any way involved in this scandal. In fact, they contend not only connected with the disclosure, but been smirched, and assert that the French government has not made even the smallest inquiry which would indicate a lack of confidence.

New York, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The following statement is given prominence in La Presse:

"A personage who claims to be thoroughly acquainted with what is going on behind the scenes on the matter of the divulgence of the secrets of the latest French field gun to the United States, makes the following statement:

"The affair is connected with the sudden departure for Gibraltar of an officer of the United States navy, who was employed in the foreign section of the expedition after having fulfilled his functions as the naval attaché at the embassy. The field gun incident was also the cause of the sudden handing over of the affairs of the embassy to the first secretary by General Horace Porter and his deputy for Spain.

"The former naval attaché in question, who was born of British parents and devoted above all to the embassy in the Faubourg Saint Honoré, acted almost openly as spy for several years."

The departure of General Horace Porter, which is given out as temporary, is really final and he will be replaced in Paris by John Leshman, United States minister to Bern, a diplomatist of the highest character, whose independence vis-a-vis the English embassy can be counted upon for maintenance of the relations between the French republic and the United States."

The officials here ridicule the story that General Horace Porter, ambassador to Paris, is in any way involved in this scandal. In fact, they contend not only connected with the disclosure, but been smirched, and assert that the French government has not made even the smallest inquiry which would indicate a lack of confidence.

New York, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The following statement is given prominence in La Presse:

"A personage who claims to be thoroughly acquainted with what is going on behind the scenes on the matter of the divulgence of the secrets of the latest French field gun to the United States, makes the following statement:

"The affair is connected with the sudden departure for Gibraltar of an officer of the United States navy, who was employed in the foreign section of the expedition after having fulfilled his functions as the naval attaché at the embassy. The field gun incident was also the cause of the sudden handing over of the affairs of the embassy to the first secretary by General Horace Porter and his deputy for Spain.

"The former naval attaché in question, who was born of British parents and devoted above all to the embassy in the Faubourg Saint Honoré, acted almost openly as spy for several years."

The departure of General Horace Porter, which is given out as temporary, is really final and he will be replaced in Paris by John Leshman, United States minister to Bern, a diplomatist of the highest character, whose independence vis-a-vis the English embassy can be counted upon for maintenance of the relations between the French republic and the United States."

The officials here ridicule the story that General Horace Porter, ambassador to Paris, is in any way involved in this scandal. In fact, they contend not only connected with the disclosure, but been smirched, and assert that the French government has not made even the smallest inquiry which would indicate a lack of confidence.

New York, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The following statement is given prominence in La Presse:

"A personage who claims to be thoroughly acquainted with what is going on behind the scenes on the matter of the divulgence of the secrets of the latest French field gun to the United States, makes the following statement:

"The affair is connected with the sudden departure for Gibraltar of an officer of the United States navy, who was employed in the foreign section of the expedition after having fulfilled his functions as the naval attaché at the embassy. The field gun incident was also the cause of the sudden handing over of the affairs of the embassy to the first secretary by General Horace Porter and his deputy for Spain.

"The former naval attaché in question, who was born of British parents and devoted above all to the embassy in the Faubourg Saint Honoré, acted almost openly as spy for several years."

The departure of General Horace Porter, which is given out as temporary, is really final and he will be replaced in Paris by John Leshman, United States minister to Bern, a diplomatist of the highest character, whose independence vis-a-vis the English embassy can be counted upon for maintenance of the relations between the French republic and the United States."

The officials here ridicule the story that General Horace Porter, ambassador to Paris, is in any way involved in this scandal. In fact, they contend not only connected with the disclosure, but been smirched, and assert that the French government has not made even the smallest inquiry which would indicate a lack of confidence.

## The Brownies of Fairyland Sue the Pullman Car Company.

A novel suit for damages was instituted in the district court yesterday by J. H. Friedlander against the Pullman company. Judgment in the sum of \$300 is demanded against defendant company for alleged breach of contract.

The complaint recites that plaintiff was and is engaged in the business of conducting a theatrical company known as "The Brownies of Fairyland," and that on Aug. 15 of this year defendant company agreed to place at plaintiff's disposal at San Francisco on Sept. 1, a tourist combination sleeping and dining car, fully equipped and provided with servants, and of sufficient capacity to comfortably accommodate the twenty-five people in the theatrical company and to transport the car from place to place at a daily charge of \$50 for the first thirty days and \$45 daily for the remainder of the time on the tour.

The plaintiff alleges that defendant company neglected to perform its part of the contract and Sept. 25, necessitating plaintiff and his company starting on the tour without the car, reaching Seattle on the last named date, when the Pullman company in the night time tendered a car for the troupe's transportation. It is charged that plaintiff had no opportunity to examine the car's defective character and inadequate accommodations.

Further specifying the complaint states that the car taken at Seattle was wholly unfit for use by the traveling public in that its sanitary arrangements were so defective that one of the children of the troupe contracted typhoid fever, four of the children contracted diphtheria and five were in consequence stricken with scarlet fever. As a result of these conditions, it is alleged that the theatrical company was quarantined at Butte on Oct. 13, and compelled to remain idle for twenty-three days, all by reason of the failure of defendant company to furnish an adequate car in good sanitary condition and keep it so.

Damages in the sum of \$5,000 are claimed for loss of profits in necessarily canceling dates and in the sum of \$200 for money expended for medical attendance, medicines and disinfectants.

The plaintiff alleges that defendant company neglected to perform its part of the contract and Sept. 25, necessitating plaintiff and his company starting on the tour without the car, reaching Seattle on the last named date, when the Pullman company in the night time tendered a car for the troupe's transportation. It is charged that plaintiff had no opportunity to examine the car's defective character and inadequate accommodations.

Further specifying the complaint states that the car taken at Seattle was wholly unfit for use by the traveling public in that its sanitary arrangements were so defective that one of the children of the troupe contracted typhoid fever, four of the children contracted diphtheria and five were in consequence stricken with scarlet fever. As a result of these conditions, it is alleged that the theatrical company was quarantined at Butte on Oct. 13, and compelled to remain idle for twenty-three days, all by reason of the failure of defendant company to furnish an adequate car in good sanitary condition and keep it so.

Damages in the sum of \$5,000 are claimed for loss of profits in necessarily canceling dates and in the sum of \$200 for money expended for medical attendance, medicines and disinfectants.

The plaintiff alleges that defendant company neglected to perform its part of the contract and Sept. 25, necessitating plaintiff and his company starting on the tour without the car, reaching Seattle on the last named date, when the Pullman company in the night time tendered a car for the troupe's transportation. It is charged that plaintiff had no opportunity to examine the car's defective character and inadequate accommodations.

Further specifying the complaint states that the car taken at Seattle was wholly unfit for use by the traveling public in that its sanitary arrangements were so defective that one of the children of the troupe contracted typhoid fever, four of the children contracted diphtheria and five were in consequence stricken with scarlet fever. As a result of these conditions, it is alleged that the theatrical company was quarantined at Butte on Oct. 13, and compelled to remain idle for twenty-three days, all by reason of the failure of defendant company to furnish an adequate car in good sanitary condition and keep it so.